REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In view of the amendments and remarks herein, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested. By this Amendment, claim 1 has been amended. Claims 1-6 are pending for further examination.

Claims 1-3 and 5-6 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over the combination of AAPA (the conventional example shown in Fig. 7 of the present application) and Satoh. In addition, claim 4 has been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over AAPA and Satoh and further in view of Saito. Applicant has amended claim 1 herein in a manner that is believed to more clearly and patentably distinguish the prior art of record. Thus, reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections are respectfully requested.

In comparison with the conventional circuit configuration shown in Fig. 7 of the present application (AAPA), the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 of the present application additionally comprises the distinguishable configuration in which a DC voltage before entering the power supply circuit unit 2 is detected by the input voltage detecting circuit 7, and the control circuit 8 turns off the switch circuit 9 so that a power supply from the power supply circuit unit 2 to the transmission circuit unit 1 is cut off when the input DC voltage has such a low value that the power supply from the power supply control unit 2 may cause abnormal operation of the transmission circuit unit 1. Claim 1 has been amended herein to more clearly set forth this distinction.

AAPA does not teach or suggest the invention defined in amended claim 1. Moreover, neither Satoh nor any of the other references of record make up for the deficiencies of Satoh. According to the configuration disclosed in the Abstract and Fig. 6 of Satoh, power is supplied from the communication battery 120 to the radio unit 160. In this configuration, a voltage of the communication battery 120 is monitored by the voltage monitor circuit 130, and the switch 170 is turned off by the control unit 150 to stop the power supply to the radio unit 160 when the supply voltage falls below a predetermined value. In summary, the Satoh reference discloses the arrangement in which a supply voltage of the battery 120 is directly monitored by the monitor circuit 130, and the power supply path itself of the battery is cut off based on the result of monitoring.

In contrast, the invention of amended claim 1 herein does not directly monitor the power supply output from the power supply circuit unit 2 to the transmission circuit unit 1. Instead, it detects a DC voltage input to the power supply circuit unit 2 to determine whether the detected DC voltage has such a low value that the supply voltage from the power supply circuit unit 2 causes abnormal operation of the transmission circuit unit 1. If such low voltage value is detected, the power supply from the power circuit unit 2 to the transmission circuit unit 1 is cut off by the switch circuit 9.

In conclusion, the invention of claim 1 is fundamentally different from the arrangement of Satoh in which the output voltage of the battery is directly monitored to cut off the supply of the output voltage of the battery. Thus, Applicant believes that

amended claim 1 and all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish the cited references.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant believe that all of the claims now clearly and patentably distinguish the prior art of record and are in condition for allowance. Thus, withdrawal of the rejections and passage of this case to issuance at an early date are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner have any questions regarding this response, or deem that any further issues need to be addressed prior to allowance, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at the phone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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